

Chemical Products Division.

1962 — Number 16 paper machine began operating.

1968 — A primary clarifier was constructed to remove solid material from the mill's effluent.

Nonwoven Fabrics Division was established.

The groundwood mill closed.

1970 — Camas mill and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) demonstrated that de-watered sludge can be burned successfully.

1971 — The magnesite mill started into operation, replacing the sulfite method of cooking chips. At the same time, a \$1.5 million magnesite waste liquor recovery system was installed.

The Environmental Services Division was established.

1975 — A 10-story tall recovery furnace started up with modern equipment to reduce dust and air emissions.

The first phase of the secondary treatment operation began.

1979 — A \$10.5 million lime kiln went on-line, replacing two outdated kilns.

A fiber shortage hit Camas mill as a result of a nationwide recession and slowdown in residential construction.

1980 — Mount St. Helens erupted several times, sending ash clouds over the northwest. Camas escaped with nary a particle.

The kraft mill added a concentrator to No. 3 recovery boiler and a \$400,000 process control computer was added to No. 15 paper machine.

A 2,000-ton, \$6 million floating dock was moved into place.

The woodmill installed \$700,000 worth of new equipment, including a new ring barker, an automated chip silo, and piping for delivery of alder chips.

A \$2 million energy-saving project was completed in the kraft mill.

1981 — The Crown Zellerbach Board of Directors approved a \$425 million modernization project for the 98-year-old Camas mill. Major elements in the project include: a five-stage kraft pulp bleaching plant

with a capacity of 800 tons per day and modification of existing bleach plants; a new Kamyr continuous magnesite digester rated at 500 tons per day; a two-stage Kamyr diffusion washer; and new pulp washing and screening systems. The project also includes a high-speed paper machine capable of producing 160,000 tons per year of register bond and other business papers.

In July, the 75-year-old bag factory was torn down to make room for the modernization.

Work practices at Camas mill were revised to reflect teamwork and cooperation. As a result, employees were asked to broaden their job responsibilities.

A 100-foot section of the chip conveyor collapsed, causing a 24-hour disruption of wood supply to the pulp mills. Teamwork helped get it on line quickly.

During a swing through the northwest, Crown Zellerbach Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer Bill Creson told employee groups that Camas "is one of four 'core' pulp and paper mills in the corporation." He cited the others as Wauna, St. Francisville and Bogalusa.

1982 — The tramway, an 80-year-old narrow gauge railroad used to haul product and materials, was replaced by a more efficient tractor/trailer system.

Open Systems initiated. Extra emphasis was placed on employee participation in improving the successful operation of Camas mill.

A committee was formed to hold down rising health care costs and subsequently, held a health fair for employees and the community on May 15.

More than 30 salaried employees said "yes" to an early retirement offer made by Crown Zellerbach.

1983 — Employees received "gainsharing" checks averaging \$117 apiece.

For the fourth time in 10 years, the Camas mill won the President's Award for Safety, given each year by the CZ president to operations which have the best safety record in each business category. Camas mill employees won the award in 1972, 1973 and 1980.

Washington Governor John Spellman visited Camas and said that the \$425 million modernization project underway "is an affirmation of the faith Crown Zellerbach has in the future of this community, the state and the region."

In July, the Camas mill celebrated 100 years of excellence in papermaking.



(1885) Lumber from this dock was used to build the first paper mill at La Camas.